

Need for plans with loops

1. Action may fail to have any effect.

EXAMPLE: Trying to break a coconut.

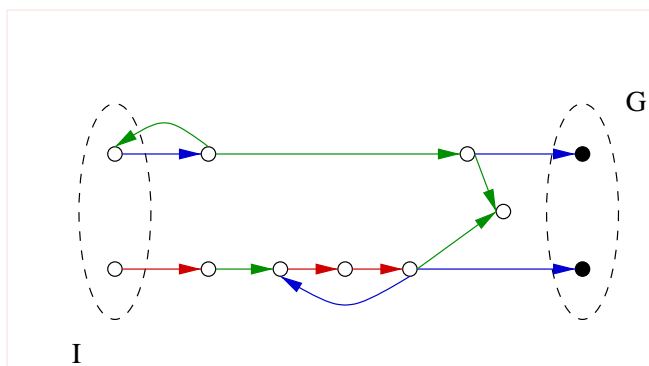
2. Action may fail and take us away from the goals.

EXAMPLE: Building a house of cards.

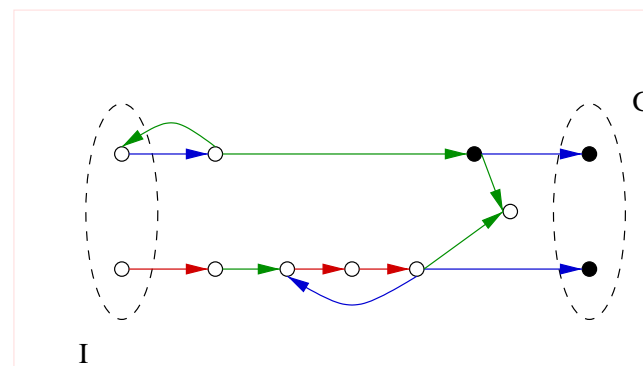
Algorithm

1. Find states with **strong preimages** as far as possible.
2. Find states with **weak preimages** until a set S of states is found so that for every state in S some action either
 - (a) takes us closer to goal states, or
 - (b) takes us to some state in S .
3. If initial states not covered yet, continue from 1.

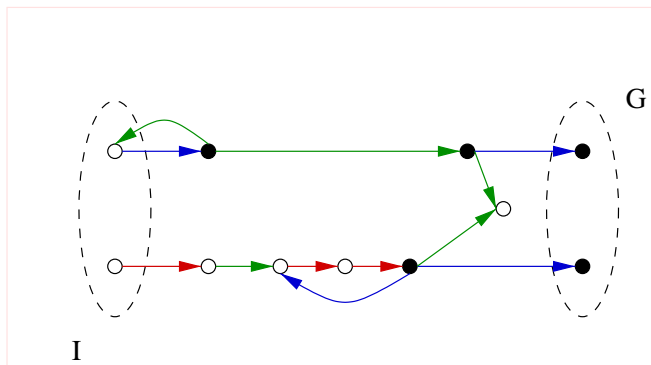
Example



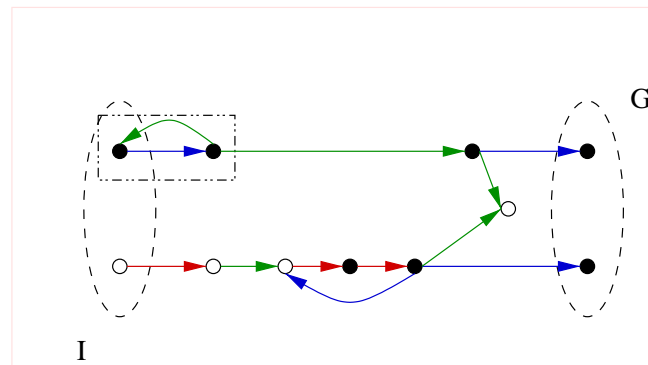
Example: strong preimages



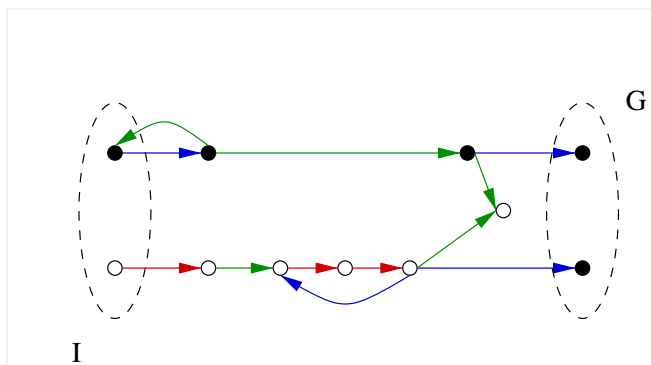
Example: weak preimages 1



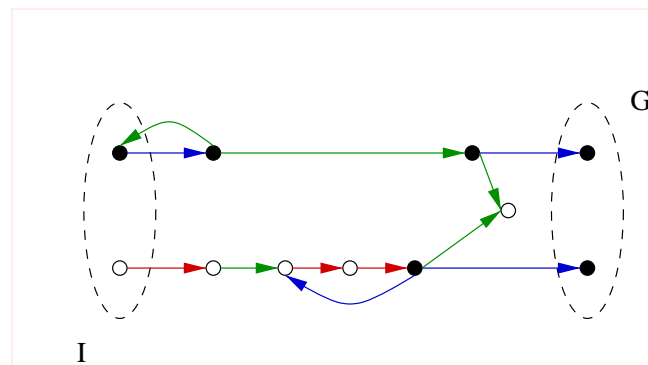
Example, weak preimages 2, loop found



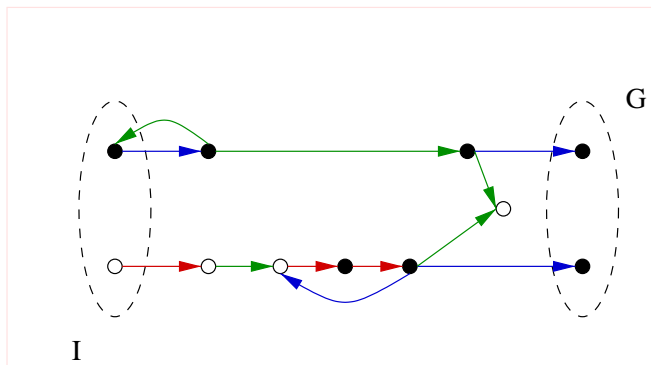
Example: continued with strong preimages



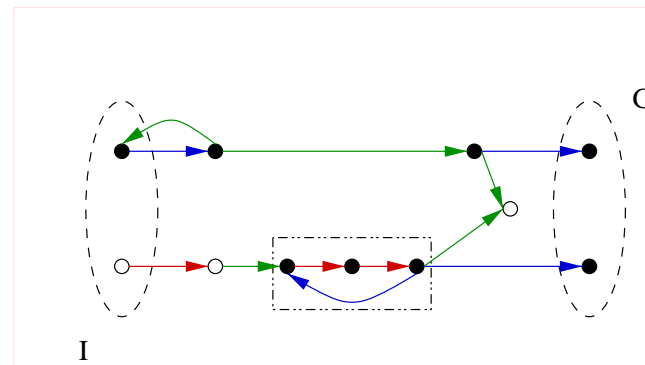
Example: weak preimages 1



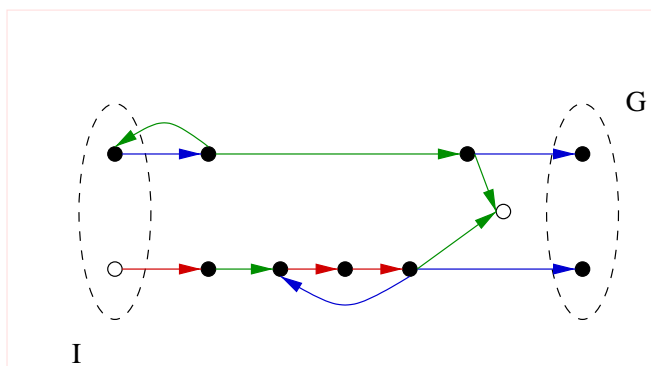
Example: weak preimages 2



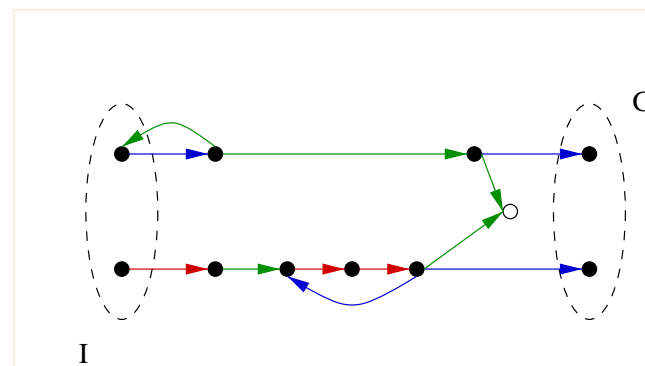
Example: weak preimages 3, loop found



Example: continued with strong preimages



Example: strong preimages, plan found



Plans with loops

Each state is assigned an operator as follows.

- States not in a loop: operator reduces distance (by at least 1).
- States in a loop: operator reduces distance (exits loop), or, the successor state is still within the loop.

Algorithm 1

```
PROCEDURE FOplanL(I,O,G)
   $D_0 := G; i := 0;$ 
  REPEAT
    WHILE  $I \not\subseteq D_i$  AND ( $i = 0$  OR  $D_{i-1} \neq D_i$ ) DO
       $i := i + 1;$ 
       $D_i := D_{i-1} \cup \bigcup_{o \in O} \text{spreimg}_o(D_{i-1});$ 
    END
    IF  $I \not\subseteq D_i$  THEN
      find a loop (next slide)
    UNTIL  $I \subseteq D_i$  OR  $D_i = D_{i-1};$ 
```

Algorithm 1: cont'd, detect a loop

```
BEGIN
   $i := i - 1;$ 
   $W := D_i;$ 
  REPEAT
     $W' := W;$ 
     $W := W \cup \bigcup_{o \in O} \text{wpreimg}_o(W);$ 
     $L := \text{prune}(O, W, D_i);$ 
  UNTIL  $L \neq \emptyset$  OR  $W = W';$ 
  IF  $L \neq \emptyset$  THEN
    assign (weak) distances to states (next slide)
  END
```

Algorithm 1: cont'd, distances for loop states

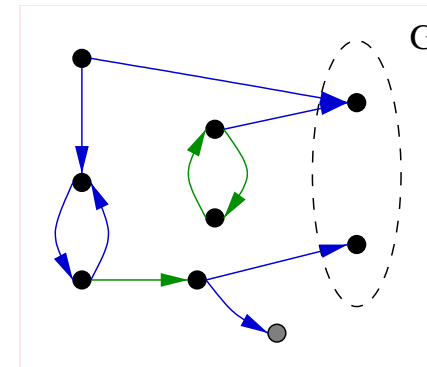
```
BEGIN
   $W := D_i;$ 
  REPEAT
     $W' := W;$ 
     $W := W \cup \bigcup_{o \in O} (\text{wpreimg}_o(W) \cap \text{spreimg}_o(W \cup L));$ 
     $i := i + 1;$ 
     $D_i := L \cap W;$ 
  UNTIL  $W = W'$ 
  END
```

Algorithm 1: do states form a good loop?

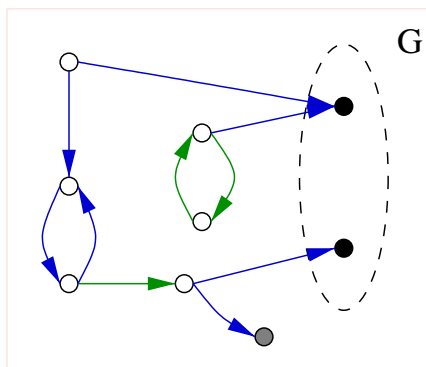
```

PROCEDURE prune( $O, W, G$ );
REPEAT
   $S := G$ ;
  REPEAT
     $S' := S$ ;
     $S := S \cup \bigcup_{o \in O} (wpreimg_o(S') \cap spreimg_o(W))$ ;
  UNTIL  $S = S'$ ;
   $W' := W$ ;
   $W := W \cap S$ ;
UNTIL  $W = W'$ ;
RETURN  $W$ ;
  
```

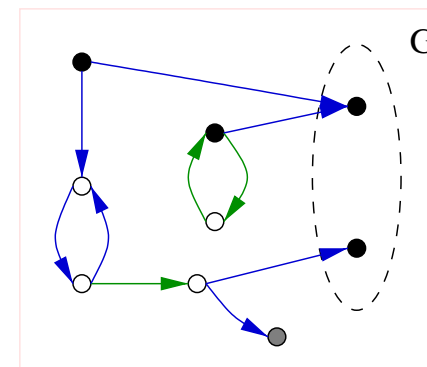
The procedure *prune*: example



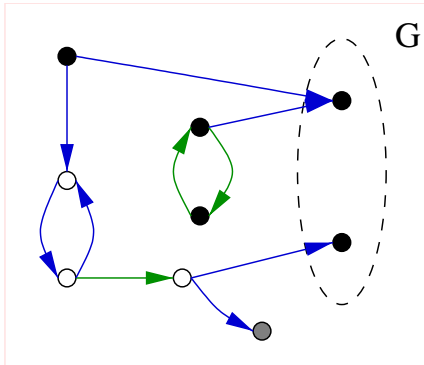
The procedure *prune*: iteration 1



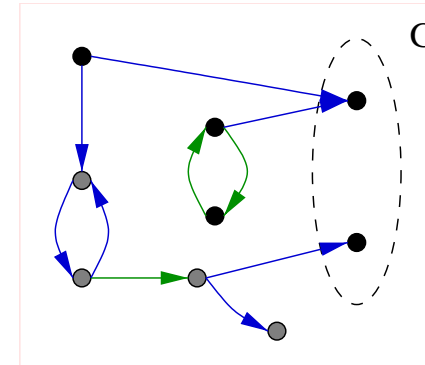
The procedure *prune*: iteration 1, 1 preimage



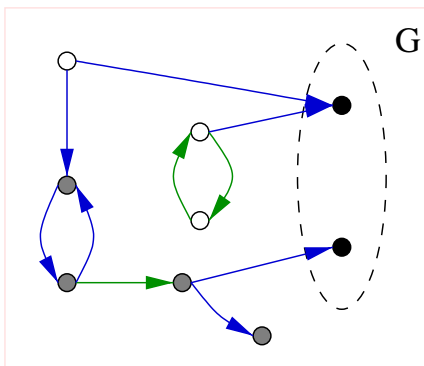
The procedure *prune*: iteration 1, 2 preimages



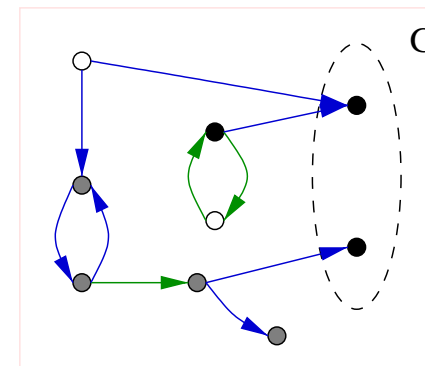
The procedure *prune*: iteration 1, bad states



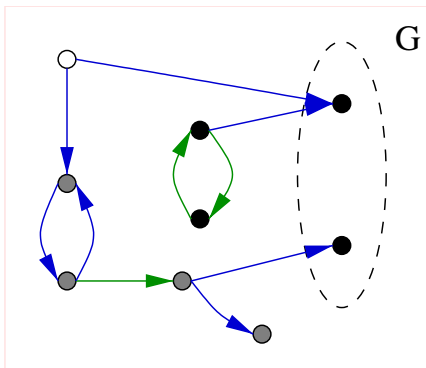
The procedure *prune*: iteration 2



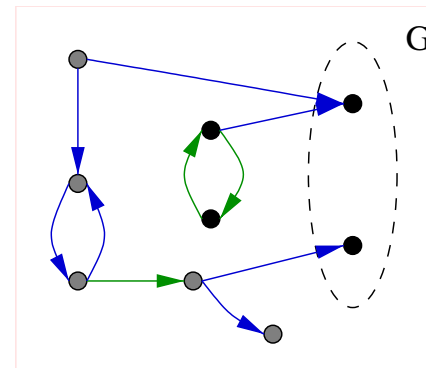
The procedure *prune*: iteration 2, 1 preimage



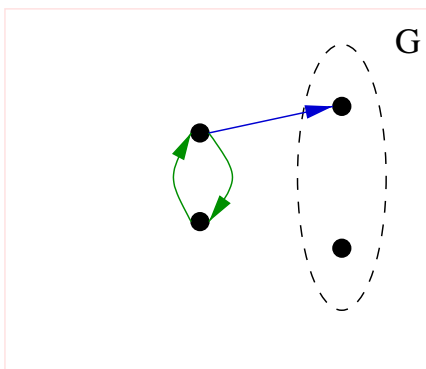
The procedure *prune*: iteration 2, 2 preimages



The procedure *prune*: iteration 2, bad states



The procedure *prune*: example, loop identified



Complexity of the planning algorithm

- The algorithm runs in polynomial time in the number of states. Because the state space may be exponential in the size of $\langle P, I, O, G \rangle$, the algorithm runs in exponential time in the size of the problem instance.
- Finding conditional plans (with full observability) is in the complexity class EXPTIME.
- Lecture notes contain a proof that testing the existence of a conditional plan (with full observability) is also EXPTIME-hard.

Algorithm 2: idea

- In fact, the subprocedure *prune* alone is sufficiently powerful for finding a plan whenever one exist.
- + Resulting algorithm is very simple.
- The algorithm does not always guarantee an upper bound for number of steps for reaching a goal state, even when one exists.

Algorithm 2

```
PROCEDURE FOplanL2( $I, O, G$ )
 $W := G$ ;
REPEAT
   $W' := W$ ;
   $W := W \cup \bigcup_{o \in O} wpreimg_o(W)$ ;
   $L := \text{prune}(O, W, D_i)$ ;
UNTIL  $I \subseteq L$  OR  $W = W'$ ;
IF  $I \not\subseteq L$  THEN no plan exists;
assign (weak) distances to states (= find a plan)
```

Maintenance goals

- Many planning problems are not about reaching a single goal.
 1. An animal: find food, eat, sleep, find food, eat, sleep, ...
 2. Cleaner robot: keep the building clean.
- These problems cannot be directly formalized in terms of reachability goals: infinite (unbounded) plan execution.

Maintenance goals: formal definition

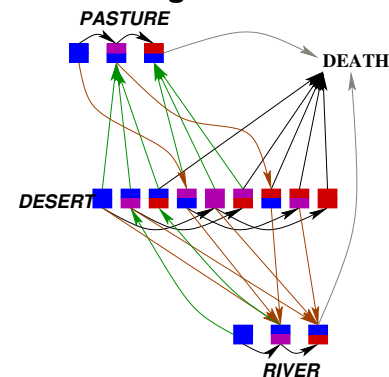
DEFINITION A plan $\pi = \langle N, b, l \rangle$ solves a problem instance $\langle P, I, O, G \rangle$ under the *Maintenance* (MG) criterion if its execution graph fulfills the following.

For all states s and s' and plan nodes $n \in N$ such that $s \models I$, if there is a path of length ≥ 0 from (s, b) to some (s', n) , then $s' \models G$ and (s', n) has a successor. \implies Every state visited during plan execution is a goal state, and plan execution never ends.

Maintenance goals: an example

- The state of an animal is determined by three variables: hunger (0,1,2), thirst (0,1,2) and location (river, pasture, desert). There is also a special state called *death*.
- Thirst increases when not at river. (At river it is 0)
- Hunger increases when not on pasture. (On pasture it is 0)
- If hunger or thirst exceeds 2, the animal dies. The goal of the animal is not to die.

Maintenance goals: an example



Maintenance goals: an example

There is only one plan: go to pasture, go to desert, go to river, go to desert, ...

1. If in desert and **thirst = 2** must go to river.
2. If in desert and **hunger = 2** must go to pasture.
3. If on pasture and **thirst = 1** must go to desert.
4. If at river and **hunger = 1** must go to desert.
5. If the above rules conflict, the animal will die.

Maintenance goals: the idea of the algorithm

1. Start from goal states: they are 0-safe (the goal objective is guaranteed to hold for 0 time points *after the current state*.)
2. Given all i -safe states, compute all $i + 1$ -safe states: goal objective can be guaranteed to hold for $i + 1$ time points.
3. $i + 1$ -safe states can be computed from i -safe states by the strong preimage operation.
4. For some j , j -safe states coincide with $j + 1$ -safe states: j -safe states are also ∞ -safe.

Maintenance goals: an algorithm

PROCEDURE FOplanMAINTENANCE(I, O, G)

REPEAT

$G' := G$;

$G := \bigcup_{o \in O} (\text{spreimg}_o(G) \cap G)$;

UNTIL $G = G'$;

RETURN G ;

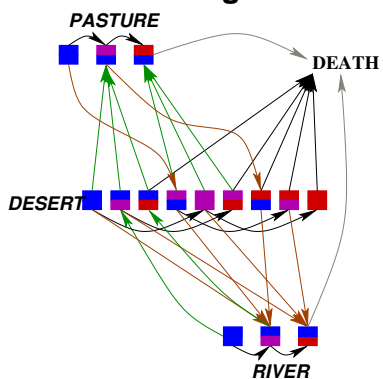
Maintenance goals: an algorithm

If FOplanmaintenance(I, O, G) returns G' such that $I \subseteq G'$, then there is a plan.

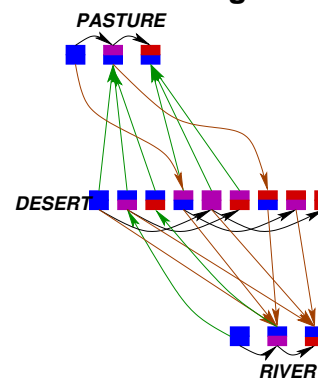
The plan:

- Any plan execution visits only states in G' .
- In state s execute an operator $o \in O$ such that $\text{img}_o(\{s\}) \subseteq G'$. Such an operator is guaranteed to exist for all $s \in G'$.

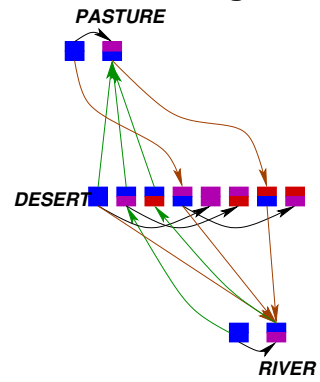
Maintenance goals: an example



Maintenance goals: an example



Maintenance goals: an example



Maintenance goals: an example

